DUEBER

The Mimic Campaign on the Historic Fields of Manassas.

The play spell at Manassas, where detachments of the "land forces" of the mil- thousands of camp followers. Itary arm of the United States Government are trying conclusions on the latest and most improved methods of killing an enemy, is almost at an end. It is said by the military men who have been watching things with eagle eyes, that the maneuvers have been of exceptional advantage to the men and to their commanders.

Well, they ought to be, for they have cost a heap. If the money has been well spent nobody ought to kick. Some peo-ple are, but then some people will not be happy in heaven, because there will be nothing to kick about. It will no doubt astonish a great many to know that in the beginning the Surgeon-General of the United States Army was the "big" man. That after the General of the Army had selected what seemed to him to be an excellent site for these great maneuvers, the Surgeon-General had to go over the 65,000 acres of land and set the sign of his approval upon it before the General could definitely settle the question.

The dressing of wounds and the care of awounded and diseased men is a small part of a Surgeon's work in the Army. His great task is always to see that the camps of the army are pitched with a proper regard to the health of the men who live in it. He must be on his guard constantly to prevent deadly germs and microbes get ting into the camp, and to keep the men from coming in contact with disease.

This is an extremely difficult matter. Disease germinates, some way, in large, well-kept cities where garbage is carefully removed, great sewers and large quantities of water carry away all waste matter, and scientific invention holds possession of the homes where "a. m. i." are proudly advertised. In these homes men and women live moderately-well-conducted lives according to method and with regard to sanitary precautions. In spite of all this, typhoid, low fevers, and nervous disorders are often epidemic. In a big camp where 15,000 to 30,000 men congregate, let loose from all restraint, the Surgeon carries a mountain on his shoulders. He has two awful foes to fight—typhoid fever and pneumonia, the very worst scourges of military camps in the old army. During the Spanish War, even, with all our improved methods on 40 years ago, thousands of men sickened with one or the other of these diseases, and, if they did not die, were wrecked for life thereby.

In view of all this, the Medical Corps for the Manassas maneuvers was made the largest the United States has ever supported in the field in time of peace. The force was divided into three camps, and includes about 100 officers and 550 enlisted men of the Medical Department of the United States Army. These men were augmented in large numbers by those brought in by the Militia of the various States engaged in the maneuvers. They are apportioned among the regular troops, and are included in the staff of two division hospitals, two field hospitals with each division, two ambulance companies with each division, and in the various regiments and separate organizations.

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICERS

the two divisions were on the ground for two or three weeks and carefully went over every inch of the camps to examine the lay of the ground. They examined and tested every stream of water, every spring, and every well. Each of these was placarded. A great roar went up from the farmers, but they could not help themselves. The War Department was paying them big money as rent for the lands, and for the month they belonged to that branch of the Government, and it could do as it liked with its own. Some of these water sources were placarded "good." "very good." "indifferent." "bad." The "indifferent" and the "bad" was what riled the farmers, who did not like for their "fine" springs to be labelled thus. They had to submit, however.

The division and field hospitals are fitted out in the most modern style. To each division hospital is attached an operating tent with modern operating table of plate glass and a sterilizer of the most approved type. Each hospital is provided with an acetylene plant and clusters of gas jets. so that an abundance of the purest white rays can be had at all times. Sanitary spitboxes, made of paper, and saturated with an antiseptic solution, are furnished in large numbers, so that they may be burned. The cots in the tents stand well up from the ground, and each is furnished with two suits of pajamas for the patient who occupies it, each set of bed clothing. pajamas, etc., being sterilized and kept in sterile covers. Each cot is covered with

or the field work the Surgeons are pro-

SOMETHING AS TO AMBULANCES.

It is an interesting fact that 50 years ago, prior to and during the Crimea ambulance wagons did not exist in the British army. The origin of the word is French, and originally meant a walking or mov-able hospital. Since the Crimean war the word ambulance has meant a wagon for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers. During the Crimean war, England's wounded were carried from the field by the sailors in hammocks, in ordinary transport wagons, and in ambulances borrowed from the French. Nor were there any trained stretcher bearers, field hospithe regimental Surgeons dressed their wounded on the field. The crying evils of such a system, or lack of it, led Lord Herbert to effect a considerable in provement in the surgeons and the surgeons dressed their lecting officers of the higher grades for service as umpires was that the work requires men of the surgeons and the surgeons are surgeons as unpires was that the work requires men of the surgeons are surgeons as unpires was that the work requires men of the surgeons are surgeons as unpires as unpires was that the work requires men of the surgeons are surgeons. tals or hospital ships. The bands-men alone were available to carry away their wounded comrades, and provement in field hospital work in

Before the war of the rebellion closed we thought we had things in the way of hospital service down pretty fine, but the methods pursued at the Manassas maneumethods pursued at the Manassas maneumet wers are as a parlor to the butler's pantry, and Chief Surgeon John L. Phillips declares that there is not a single element of with neither army and was the supreme

the wounded come in in scores. The manner of getting wounded men off the field is entirely different from the old way, too. There are lots of tags which the commanding officer is supposed to carry around in his pocket, and when a man is wounded, he hunts the tag which dethe commanding officer is supposed to carry around in his pocket, and when a man is wounded, he hunts the tag which describes the wound and has it attached to the man, who is carried off the field. At the hospital, that tag is exchanged for another which describes the shape he was in when he arrived, who brought him, and a lot of other things. This in turn is exchanged for a hospital tag when the man is at last located in his bed. Later all three of these tags are compared and a histhree of these tags are compared and a history of the case is thus made up from the beginning. Just the same there is altogether too much red tape about that tagether too much red tape about that tagether too much real warfare. When ging business for real warfare. When men are falling around like flies with poison it is not at all likely that anybody is going to stop to hunt up a "commanding officer" to get the right kind of a tag for him before he is carried off the field.

Trought FOR THE CHARTEN ACCOUNTS A like the blue or brown uniform and is accompanied by a mounted orderly carrying his flag, a white ensign with a large red X in the center.

OBJECTS TO BE ATTAINED.

All of the officers concerned in the or-

After the camp was located to the satisfaction of everybody, the Quartermaster had his picnic getting things in shape for the troops. And it was a picnic, sure. In the first place there are two little dinky rallroads which run into Manassas, or more properly speaking, one railroad and the piece of a railroad. This to move 30, too often explained and reiterated that army field exercises of this character are but elements in the education of the sol-

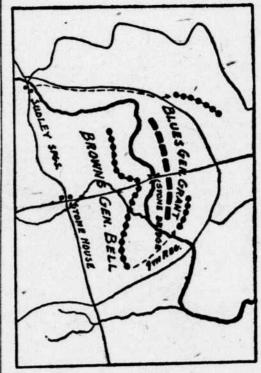
were severely taxed. There has never been so large an army in camp in one place in time of peace. And there was a great deal to contend with, although we have learned a little sense about our military household and how it shall be cared for, profiting by our experience in the Spanish war. It will be remembered that at the time the war with Spain broke out almost everything that was needed to fit out our troops was lacking. No preparation for any such emergency had ever been made, and the clothing of the men who won that victory and the other thousands who would have helped if the victory had not been so quickly won, was running around on the plains of the great west on the backs of the sheep, the cotton, the hemp, were in bloom in the fields, and the metal for the big guns and little was lying in crude pigs of steel waiting for the blasts of the armorer's fire to turn it into the "burnished rows of steel" which were to guard the Stars and Stripes to glorious victory in the far-off Philippines. Even our little Regular Army had not tents enough to shelter it, if all turned out-doors at once; and as for rations!

The condition of affairs was simply aw-

Why, there wasn't enough on hand to

feed 30,000 men one week in barracks.

getting out the latter another system was return mail. used. For the storage of the cars after



HOW BELL DEFEATED GRANT.

the men and baggage were unloaded another system of spurs was built, and, by the careful work of the Quartermasters a system was evolved which seems to defy any element to cause confusion of the slightest kind. The system was put to a most severe test at Thoroughfare when eight troops of the 7th U. S. Cav., horses and men, on five trains were rolled into the sidings. It required just exactly 17 minutes to detrain every one of those men and horses, the quickest time for such work on record. Gen. Bell, a cavalry officer of many years' experience, was amazed at the performance and stated openly that he had never seen or heard of such com-

plete work in his life. WOOD AND WATER.

Two things most necessary to a good camp from the Quartermaster's point of | means. view are wood and water. It was necessary for the officers of this Department to provide these necessary commodities for their men, the Ordnance Department being expected to furnish the tents and the Commissary the food supply. But if there was no wood or water and no camp laid out, neither of these two Departments First Brigade. could do anything for the troops. Therevided a force of 36 ambulances and a train fore the Quartermasters were put to it to of four travois and eight pack mules for provide these three necessaries. They dug each division. The travois are frames that wells, piped every section of the camp and Third Brigade. are packed on mules. One or two men can have erected hydrants; they measured off be carried in them. The frames are shaped the space to be occupied by each company, like cots and are slung on the backs of troop and battery, and by each regiment, the mules in much the same manner as a brigade and division. It required the hardpack. Such means of transportation for est kind of hard work to complete all these the wounded has been used in Europe in arrangements, and there has never been a actual warfare, but the system that has moment when the officers assigned to this been selected for test here is as great an duty have been idle. After the regiments mprovement over the old method as the were camped they still had their duties modern hospital over that of ancient days. to perform, and when the last soldier had departed they were required to undo all they had done with the same dispatch and in as thorough a manner as the original task was accomplished. The duties of the umpires are manifold in exercises of this kind. As defined in the preliminary instructions for umpires issued by the War sions and consequences of actual war."

THE UMPIRES. The force of umpires numbers 51 officers ranking from Colonel to Captain. No officer lower than the rank of Captain has been chosen, and it was the desire to secure field officers (officers ranking as Majors or higher) exclusively for this quires men of wide experience and long acquaintance with military methods. The officers are selected from among the best equipped and most efficient men in the section was with the Blue army and one the work that may not be carried out in authority of the maneuver field. With each army the senior officer was senior umpire army the senior officer was senior umpire and was supreme in his army, the other

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With This Wonderful, Mysterious Power I Have Made People Deaf for Years Hear the Tick of a Watch in a

Send Me No Money—Simply Write Me About Your Case and I Send You the Se-cret by Return Mail Absolutely Free. After years of research along the lines of the deepe scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature-forces I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I have been enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give to many unfortunate and suffering persons perfect hear-



Have Demonstrated That Deafness Car Be Cured-Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. It is some better now, but not enough so yet. For the last six months, however, the War Department has been getting things together for the maneuvers, but how to get these on to the ground was the problem.

To trust to the ordinary facilities of the railroad, no matter how extensive the system might be, would have resulted in causing a blockade of the road and a delay of traffic during the time the troops were being detrained. Therefore, after consultation with the railroad officials, numerous spurs were run from the main line direct to the camp and separate space was prepared for the men and the baggage. For unloading the former one system of sidings was constructed and for getting out the latter another system was listed. For the storage of the care side of the care and for getting out the latter another system was listed. For the storage of the care side of

> diers, and are given under these condifor the purpose of instruction only. A wins, but as to which positions, which movements and which solutions of the tactical problems presented by the conditions which will arise and which could not be foreordained in any manner are the best according to the recognized rules of warfare and the natural results of such movements, positions and the execution of such problems. Col. Wagner specifically disclaims the intention to simulate any- to ask an alms, and that if a baker, a thing. War, he declares, cannot be simulated. By a system of tables a fair estimate of the losses by bullets can be secured, but the great questions of the morale of the troops, which are affected by the actual conditions of war, cannot be reproduced, so he declares, and these are most important elements in battle.

The effect of the fire of a body of troops does not always depend so much on the number of men killed or disabled as it does on the number of troops it affects morally or mentally, it is said. It is pointed out that in the first battle of Bull Run the moral effect of some of the movements of the Confederate troops had more to do with the stampeding of the section of the Union army on the actual field of battle than the bullets from the rifles of the Southern men. A panic cannot possibly be caused in a battle where blank ammunition is used. The effect of men falling dead, or mangled comrades dropping from the ranks and of the actual conflict between bodies of men whose sole purpose seems to be to kill and maim are things that are absolutely foreign to times of peace and cannot be produced by artificial

THE MIMIC CAMPAIGN. The contending forces are known as the 'Blues" and the "Browns." The Blues

are commanded by-Maj.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, Divi-Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Went, U. S. A., Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., Second Brigade. Col. Butler D. Price, Sixteenth U. S. I.,

Brig.-Gen. Russell Frost, U. S. A., Fourth Brigade. U. S. C., Cavalry. The Browns are commanded by-

Brig.-Gen. J. M. Lee, U. S. A., First Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., Second Brigade. Col. James Regan, Ninth U. S. I., Third Brigade.

The third battle of Bull Run began at midnight Monday, Sept. 5, with the plac-Department they represent the "impres- ing of outposts by Gen. Bell's army of Browns, at Thoroughfare, and the throwing out of an advance guard by Gen. Grant's army of Blues, stationed at Ma-

The hours between midnight and dawn were occupied by Gen. Grant in placing mishing, then general fighting all along

According to the rules of the mimic. war game, the Blue army was supposed to be based on the Potomac at Washingto be based on the rotomac at Washington, marching westward against a Brown army operating in the Shenandoah Valley lery, ammunition, ambulances, wagons, harness, subsistence, and 2,000 horses and

The leading corps of the Blues consists of two divisions, one real, at Manassas, The

manded by Gen. Bell, at Thoroughfare consumed daily. and another, imaginary, at Front Royal. The rest of the Brown army was supposed to be at Strasburg, preparing to move forward. The first engagement lasted nearly 18 hours, and resulted in a "victory" for

Gen. Grant and his Blues.

There were many ludicrous happenings. during the progress of the maneuvers. Companies got lost, officers got lost, Aids-de-Camp of the Commanding Generals

No Appetite Means loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a precursor of prostrating sickness. This is why it is

ON THE OLD BATTLEFIELD. severely reprimanded for it unsoldierly conduct. In the actual work in the field the militia did very well, so well in fact as to bring high commendation from the commanding officers.

The necessary supplies were again in readiness at Kinston and Goldsboro, through the agency of railroads construct-

battle of Bull Run, with the Blues occupying substantially the position of the Union army, with the Browns holding that of the rebels. This is only true to a limited extent. In the first battle of Bull Run, Gen. McDowell moved forward from Centerville, with his left division under Tyler threatening the rebels by the way of Blackburn's Ford, while two of his right divisions under Hunter and Heintzelman made a long march to the right to outflank Beauregard and Johnston, and take them in the reas by the way of the Sudley Springs road and the Stone Bridge.

On the other hand, Beauregard and Johnston had planned to turn our flank by the way of Blackburn's Ford in the the railroads in the United States; but it event of our not at once offering battle, was not found necessary to exericse the and cut off McDov il from uniting with authority over any of the roads outside the catterson, who was supposed to be coming limits of the insurgent States.

me if it had been properly carried out, -funds for its support being supplied by hadly surprised Johnston and Beauregard, the Quartermaster's Department) was de turned their left flank, and drove it back signed to be a great construction and upon the main body. If the attack had transportation machine for carrying out been pushed home the rebels would have the objects of the Commanding Generals been pushed home the rebels would have been badly defeated. As it was, they were very much demoralized, and only the shelter of the pine woods, into which they ran, saved them from annihilation, the Union troops were themselves out in fighting the superior numbers of fresh troops which Johnston and Resurgered kent taken, and to whom delivered. It then which Johnston and Beauregard kept

forces occupied on the morning of July 21,1861, with his center at the Stone By a night march the Browns' under Gen. Bell, had come into something like the position occupied by the rebels on tions because they are the only conditions the same morning, except that the Brown under which such exercises are practicable. This is not to be a sham battle or a fight. The question of which side wins does not enter into the usefulness of the maneuvers in any sense of the word, almaneuvers in almaneuvers in almaneuvers in almaneuvers in almaneuvers in almaneuvers in almaneuver though the rivalry between the two apposing forces is calculated to spur the ining the offensive, the Browns did so at posing forces is calculated to spur the individual soldier on to greater endeavor. The situations that are presented in the program are entirely different from those program are entirely different f of any battle in history, and are made up Browns had massed a heavy force, over whelming the smaller Blue force stationed decision is not made as to which side there and technically exterminating it. The Blue line being thus shattered was compelled to retreat, and the victory was given the Browns.

LINCOLN AND STANTON.

his diligence and sobriety, he was in al probability one of Oliver's old soldiers." A greater enlogy was won by the mag nificent volunteer army of the United States, aggregating more than 1,000,000 men-a force more than 20 times the size of that referred to by the English histo-When the time for disbandment had ar-

ived, Governors of States and other distinguished men all having deeply at heart the good of the country-were apprehensive that so great a force suddenly released from military restraint and employ ment would create disturbance throughout the country. The Secretary of War was requested to provide troops to maintain or-der. He did not view the fears of others as well founded, and made reply, in substance, that if we could not trust the soldiers who had subdued the rebellion, we might as well yield the life of the Repub-lic. He acted in accordance with his views, and beyond sending troops to take care of the depots wherein was stored the public property, turned over by the volunteers to the respective supply departments, precautions against disturbance were not

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS LONG DISTANCES WITHIN SHORT PERIODS OF TIME.

1. The transfer in 1863, by rail of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, the command aggregating 23,000 men-accompanied by its artillery, trains, animals, and baggage—from the Rapidan, in Virginia, to Stevenson, in Alabama, a distance of 1,192 miles in seven days, crossing the Ohio river twice. 2. The transfer of the Twenty-third Corps, 15,000 strong, with its artillery Col. William M. Wallace, Fifteenth trains, animals, and baggage, from Clif-

ton, Tenn., via the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, and the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Division road, to the Potomac, in 11 days-distance 1,400 miles. This movement com-menced Jan. 15, 1865, within five days after the movement had been determined upon in Washington. It was continued, by water, to North Carolina, where, early in February, Wilmington was captured. March 22, when the right wing of Sherman's army reached Goldsboro, it found there the corps, which a short time prior had been encamped on the Tennessee.

The movement was much impeded by severe weather-rivers were blocked with ice, and railroads rendered hazardous by frost and snow. 3. The transfer, by water, of the Six-

teenth Corps from Eastport, Tenn., to New Orleans. The entire command, including a brigade of artillery and a divihis artillery in advantageous positions for the attack upon the Browns. Firing from 1,038 horses, 2,731 mules, 351 wagons. the big guns began at long range shortly and 83 ambulances. Three days were reafter daylight, followed by infantry skir-quired to embark it on 40 steamers. The fleet sailed Feb. 9, 1865, and the command arrived at New Orleans Feb. 23—a distance of 1,330 miles in 18 days. 4. The transfer, by sea, from City Point, Virginia, to Texas, of the Twenty-

The leading corps of the Blues consists of two divisions, one real, at Manassas, commanded by Gen. Grant, and another, imaginary, at Fairfax Court House. The rest of the Blue army was supposed to be preparing to move forward from Alexandria.

The leading corps of the Brown army consisted of two divisions, one real, commanded by Gen. Bell, at Thoroughfare manded by Gen. Bell, at Thoroughfare

While this expedition was afloat, other movements by sea, in steam transports, aggregated more than 10,000 men, inclusive of 3,000 Confederate prisoners sent from Point Lookout to Mobile. Therefore there were more than 35,000 troops and prisoners afloat on the ocean at the same time.

5. From Nov. 1, 1863, to Oct. 31, 1864

—one year 528,126 men were forwarded to the field, hid 268,114 were returned to their homes on furlough and for discharge; making the aggregate of the movements 887,240—embracing independently of recruits 495 regiments and 119 batteries and companies. The following year the severe companies. The following year the aggregate was 1,064,080, distributed to 1,126 regiments, 241 batteries, and 369 companies.

SUPPLYING THE ARMIES.

The army of Sherman, embracing 100. 000 men and 60,000 animals, was far-nished with supplies from a base 360 serious. The best thing you can do is to take the great alterative and tonic Hood's Sarsaparilla Which has cured thousands.

could not keep track of the game, and reported to the wrong division, while order-lies played slap generally.

cattle, and trains embracing 3.000 wagons filled with war supplies and material.

After the capture of Savannah, the command was promptly met at that place by It is said that the militia will be subsistence for soldiers and animals, wa-

The second problem battle is said by the papers to have been a reversal of the first Morehead City, each of the two roads be-

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the demands for water transportation alone required a fleet of 719 vessels (351 steamers, 111 steam tugs, 89 sail vessels, 168 barges).

MILITARY RAILROADS.

The President, by the act of Jan. 1 862 (General Order No. 10, Adjutant-

McDowell's plan, which was an excellent (under a Director and General Manager taken, and to whom delivered. It then became the province of the Railroad Department to comply with said order in the shortest practicable time, and to perfect such arrangements as would enable it to keep the lines in repair under any and all circumstances." Among the wonders connected with mil-

itary railroad construction were: The Chattahoochee bridge, 780 feet long and 92 feet high, which was com-pletely built in four and a half days by The Etowah bridge, 625 feet long, 75 feet feet high, was burned, and rebuilt by the labor of 600 men of the Construction

Corps in six days.

In October, 1864, Hood's army reached the rear of Sherman's forces, first at Big Shanty, afterwards north of Resaca, destroying, in the aggregate 351/2 miles of track and 455 lineal feet of bridges; 25

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were running over the entire length.

illustrate the speed with which the Construction Corps operated. Commanders had such confidence in it that, in advancing, they were confident that the railroads in their rear would not fail to meet the lit has been rumored of late that the wants of their commands. This confidence was most important in connection with lines of operations lengthened in depth, and resulted from the knowledge that "none of the humanly possible precautions for basing" an army had been neglected. (To be continued.)

Russian Officials Live by Exactions. (Booklovers Magazine.)

miles of track and 230 feet of bridges port to the Tsar on the discontent in Po-were reconstructed and trains were run land gave official extortions as the main to load all the material upon the cars, to over the distance in seven and a half days. cause, and recommended that the salaries direct where such material should be In 13 days after Hood left the line trains of officials should be made sufficient to Numerous other wonderful efforts are of strictly responsible. The Tsar's own copy ecord, but the foregoing are sufficient to of this report was stolen for the London

> It has been rumored of late that the war was brought on to cover peculations, especially in the Interior Department, whose chief has now become the dictator pro tempore. I do not believe it. Not much of a vail is considered necessary for such things in Russia; and it was the war with Turkey which revealed the rotten condition of officialdom to Alexander II, and caused him to turn to his brother with the despairing remark: "I believe that you and I are the only two men in Russia who have not been bribed." Seldom It is an accepted part of the Russian sia who have not been bribed." Seldom system that officials shall live by exactions. Six years ago a secret official reto recover losses by peculation.

Four Good Reasons for Men Claiming Pensions.

T is creditable to the manliness and unselfishness of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion that thousands of them have never applied for pension.

But every one of these soldiers who is 62 years of age is now making a mistake in declining a pension, for the following reasons:

1st. It is the duty of every man who has passed the prime of life to husband all his resources, if not for himself, for those who are dependent upon him. Every kind of property is more easily lost than a pension. The soldier who gets a pension for himself facilitates his widow, if he leaves one, getting her pension. A pension for her is particularly valuable, as nobody can get it away from her,

2d. It is an honor to be on the pension roll. This is true, notwithstanding there are some unworthy pensioners. There were some unworthy men awarded lands and knighthood for war service in the old days, but this did not make nobility any the less desirable and

3d. It is very easy now to do the business. The National Tribune will send. upon request, a simple blank form, with full, plain instructions. No examination probably necessary. Some future administration of the Pension Office may be dilatory; the present administration promptly and courteously recognizes the claims of soldiers.

4th. The Government does not need the money you are presenting it every year, and does not thank you for it. Your own neighborhood may need it. It is a well-known fact that the most prosperous communities are those where there is plenty of pension money

All About the "Age" Order.

THE LAW OF JUNE 27, 1890, AND THE NEW | Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper | labor at the age of 62; two-thirds disabled at the age of 65; five-sixths disabled at the

1900, provide for a pension, according to degree of disability, from \$6 to \$12 per month for any soldier of the War of the Rebellion who served 90 days and was honorably discharged.

The new "AGE" Order simply says that

any claimant who has arrived at the age of 62, or 65, or 68, or 70, is presumed without further proof (and, inferentially, without examination) to be suffering disability sufficient to warrant \$6 a month pension at age of 62; \$8 a month at age of 65; \$10 a month at age of 68 and \$12 a month at

We urge upon these comrades that without cost. it is their duty to apply. If many are so well-to-do that they do not need it, they can apply the money to help those who do need it. Under this "AGE" Order an application can be made that, in most cases, does not involve examination, which probably removes a feature that was objectionable to many. legal requirements are properly met, ington. D. C., and a proper blank will be ture that was objectionable to many. legal requirements are properly met, ington, D. C., and a proper blank will be Write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National that a claimant is half disabled for manual mailed you without cost.

The laws of June 27, 1890, and May 9, TO GENERAL LAW PENSIONERS DRAWING LESS THAN \$12.

construed by the New "AGE" Order, which ington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed him without cost.

TO PENSIONERS UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890, WHO ARE RECEIVING LESS THAN \$\frac{1}{2}\$ PER MONTH.

The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be is allowed by the "age" order.

Any one, however, who is sure that he is more disabled than is allowed for by the "AGE" Order should write to R. W.

Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be is allowed by the "age" order.

Any one, however, who is sure that he is more disabled than is allowed for by the "AGE" Order should write to R. W.

Read very carefully the new "AGE" Order given in another column. If it allows To Those Who Have Never Approximation of the Pension of the Pension.

you more pension than you are now receiving, write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune. Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you

TO THOSE WISHING TO ALLEGE MORE DIS-ABILITY THAN IS PRESCRIBED BY THE

at the age of 65; five-sixths disabled at the age of 68, and wholly disabled at the age of 70. If the claimant can not show that he has greater disability at these respective If under the law of June 27, 1890, as ages than is recited above, it is of no u for him to describe his ailments. It is a is given elsewhere, a pensioner will receive an increase, he should write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Wash-

> Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed him without cost.

Widows.

Upon the death of your soldier husband, apply for pension promptly. It is one of the provisions he leaves for your mainten-"AGE" ORDER.

Under the "Age" Order it is assumed, if thing is lost by delay. Write to R. W.

Preliminary Report

To aid my widow, if I leave one, in getting her pension. Note. This report is short and can be easily written out on letter or legal cap paper. This course avoids cutting the paper. If uncertain

to make this report, which will probably save the widow much	be cared for	by The National	Tribune, withou	ut charge, unti	l such time as	it may be	needed. This	report will
Washington, D. C.								
Date		1904.						
			177777	(Write above n	umber and street	or R. F. D.	No., if any.)	\

		The above named and access, or an	
Soldier's Name	-	Present P. O.	
State	I was in the service from	day of	, 186, t
theday of	, 186, as a	Give rank, also company and region	iment.)
and was honorably discharged a	ıt		, on theday
of, 186.	Are you a pensioner?	. At what rate?	\$per month
What wounds, diseases or	the old law or the new?	n your pension certificate	e?
	(Give wife's name before marriage.)		
by(Give name of clergyman	or person officiations)		
I was bornday of	, 18 She was	s bornday of	, 18
Is there a court or church record	d of this marriage?		
	married?		
	how long		